

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

A Practical Solution of the Reconstruction Problem.

The New York Tribune of yesterday publishes the following article, and leads it the sanction of an editorial endorsement:—

The question of the recognition of the State Governments in the lately rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows:—Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere, have taken steps towards the formation of new State Governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls to their respective States for State Conventions, and elect delegates thereto. The Conventions so formed will transcribe State Constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom, and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the Rebels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect Governors, State officers, Representatives, and Senators; the latter of whom will at once demand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the Governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their homes to carry the same into execution.

—This plan—the main features of which are sketched by our New York contemporary—is one which at the first glance recommends itself to all practical minds as the easiest and most speedy solution of the vexed question of reconstruction. Nor will a close inspection dispel the favorable impression first conveyed. If rather gains favor when its details are examined. The estrangement between the Executive and law-making branch of our Government, which has for months impeded the progress of legislation, and caused an almost total stagnation in all the avenues of trade, is due entirely to the theoretical issues, whether the Southern States, as States, are in or out of the Union. We will not draw the fine thread of technicality with which the arguments of both sides are surrounded. Suffice it that when the late Rebel Commonwealths sent their representatives to the National Congress, that body, with a dignity worthy of our nation, refused to admit to equal seats the chosen delegates of unrepentant traitors—some of them yet glorying in their treason. The reason for such an action was found in the fact that the members chosen, and the electors who chose them, were both deeply dyed in rebellion, and that Rebels should have no part in the Government of the land. The objection, therefore, could be remedied could matters be so arranged that loyal Southern men should select loyal representatives, and send them to Washington with principles founded on the true doctrine of a "republican form of government."

Such a consummation is also devoutly wished for by the President. The cardinal doctrine of his policy is, that "if there be but five thousand loyal men in Virginia, those five thousand are entitled to representation." Now, then, if some plan could be suggested by which the State government would be composed solely and entirely of the loyal element, then would both Congress and the Executive hall with satisfaction its officers, and both bodies of the National Legislature open their doors for admission. The statement industriously circulated, that the Republican majority in Congress is opposed to the readmission of any of the Southern States for an indefinite period of time, is a false and malicious slander. It is only so long as treason knocks that the doors will remain closed. A single loyal word will be the "open sesame" to unbar the entrance and remove all obstacles. Such being the requirements of the plan which is to settle all dispute, yet compel neither party to yield, let us look at the system sketched in the extract we have quoted, and see whether all the needed principles are not found therein.

As loyalty is the only test for admission into Congress, so also in the new State governments loyalty will be the only requisite for participation. All of those whose record shows no spot or blemish of treason will elect delegates to a Convention, every member of which must be unquestionably true to the National Government. The Convention will frame a Constitution on the broad and immutable principles of equal justice, which will be submitted, not to the promiscuous mass, but to the loyal people for adoption. Under its provisions a Governor, State and local officers, will be elected, and Congressional representatives chosen. These will ask admission at Washington, and the recognition of their State Government, in which patriotism only will be found. That they will be admitted is beyond question.

The members of our National Congress are only too anxious to see all the States restored to their normal relations to the Union, and when all difficulties will thus be smoothed away, the amicable feeling between all sections will begin to grow around this nucleus. To such government the President is pledged to give his assent. Time and time again has he reiterated his doctrine, that if there were

but ten righteous men in that secessionist Boden, these ten should be represented, and their voice heard. Hence the practicality and the acceptability of the proposed scheme will be seen. Nothing is necessary to insure success but that the work be commenced, and we understand, upon good authority, that all the arrangements contained in the Tribune's despatch are founded on actual fact.

And gladly we hail, and with us will join all of the people of the land in hailing, the suggestion of any plan tending to harmonize the difficulties now existing at the Capital. The effect of this quarrel in high official circles has been to cause a feeling of uneasiness and instability to become prevalent among the business men of our community. It may be laid at the door of the finance, or the natural reaction after a long national excitement, but the real cause is found in the prolonged agitation of the question of reconstruction. All trade between the North and South has become paralyzed. Merchants hesitate to ship goods to what may be a foreign land, and doubt the safety of depositing their wares in districts where treason is the prevailing spirit of the day. Internal commerce is lying idle, vessels are ready to ship, but no goods are going South. Hence this depression, this feeling of anxiety, which recall us to the days of 1857. If, however, some scheme be adopted, whether the one we favor or one equally efficacious, then all the ills complained of will disappear. Trade will revive, confidence will be restored, unity will be accomplished, and the whole country welcome the day of fraternal amity, and bless the scheme which arrested the threatened financial convulsion of ten years ago.

Recall of Negro Troops

In the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 7th instant we find it stated that Major WILKINS, of that city, has received the following letter from Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, late Provisional Governor of that State, the intelligence conveyed being, we fancy, hardly less grateful to this community than to the benighted people of Columbus:—

—We have no objection whatever to the withdrawal from the South of all the colored troops, provided their places be supplied with a sufficient number of white soldiers to protect the loyal people. The earnest desire evinced by the Southern people to have the colored forces removed argues unfavorably of their tolerance. If, however, the presence of the black defenders tends to keep up the ill feeling, let them be withdrawn, provided it be not ordered in reply to a threat or menace, but in the kindly granting of a request. We have little doubt but that the joy felt by the whites will be as warmly reciprocated by the blacks themselves, for surely Southern society can have few attractions for any of that race.

SIGNIFICANT.—Two significant despatches appear in the New York Tribune this morning. The first states:—

"Senator SHERMAN is reported to have had an interview of more than an hour's duration yesterday with the President. The Senator assured him there was no justifiable cause for an abandonment of the principles upon which the Republican party carried the Presidential election. Nor could he afford to cut loose from the men who were first and foremost in securing the success of that party. In reply the President insisted that he had no wish or purpose to invoke any issue or emergency among his Republican friends and supporters. In regard to the Copperheads' jealousy and intrigues which had so long agitated the public mind, he said he had been in political life too long to be deceived by them."

We have cause to believe that the substance of this conversation reported is true, even did it not take place with Senator SHERMAN. As an instance of the light in which Mr. JOHNSON views the Copperheads, we may quote a little episode. A few days since a well-known Democrat of distinguished appearance, and who once held a high municipal position, in company with an official of the Keystone Club, and a New Jersey ex-Senator, visited the White House to congratulate the President. When they left this city they were enthusiastic in their admiration for Mr. JOHNSON. From the fact that when they returned they were not only lukewarm, but positively cool in their praise, and the development of the incident that they waited two hours in the ante-room, and when finally admitted, were received with a hauteur hardly cordial, is foundation for the surmise that their schemes were fully appreciated by Mr. JOHNSON. We therefore think that the substance of the President's remarks were correctly reported.

The second despatch reads:—

"We have the very best authority for stating that the firm determination of Congress, and the unwavering support given it by the loyal people of the country in its effort towards restoring the Union and placing its destinies in loyal hands alone, have not been without effect at the other end of the arena; it became to be manifestly discredited by the President and his Cabinet that the great masses of the people are against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant Rebels; and in consequence thereof an honest effort will be made to adjust and harmonize the discordant views which have so gravely excited the apprehensions of the country."

We earnestly hope that the sentiments advanced may be realized. There need not be, and we pray will not be, a division between the Executive and those who elected him to office. In the words of our platform, we "appeal to him to stand firmly by the side, and to lean upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unwavering support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability, and purity of the National Union secured."

HOW IT WORKS.—An Alabamian writes to

Hon. HENRY T. ELWELL, of Missouri:—

"I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them. They have all gone to work manfully. They give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold JACK PETERS' negro more goods in this year and last year than I ever sold Peters, and he owned four hundred and fifty negroes. So you see, the free negro system is working well with us."

—What the North has told the planters for years is now being realized. What is occurring in the case of JACK PETERS' negroes is but a type of what will be the testimony all over the South as soon as the new social system gets fully in working order. The cheap and meagre purchases made by the masters in order to supply their slaves with a covering for their nakedness, and a pan in which to fry hoe-cake, was all the traffic which it was natural to expect that the planter would procure for his property. But now, instead of one man purchasing for himself and his chattels, instead of JACK PETERS buying what was necessary, the four hundred and fifty portions of PETERS' property each becomes a purchaser; and the consequence is now apparent even to that stupidity which failed to detect its workings for year after year. Now all is plain.

"The indications are cheering that high prices will not continue to disturb the waking thoughts and nightly dreams of men of narrow means much longer. We think that the price of the necessities of life will soon be coming down with a rush. Groceries and provisions have all advanced, and the dry goods the tumble is decided."—Richmond Times.

—While our contemporary is shouting thus jubilantly over "the coming down with a rush" of all manner of goods, would it not be well to look a little beyond the immediate saving of a few cents on the pound or yard, and see what will be the result of the rush on themselves in a few weeks? The merchants of Richmond have been, we understand, laying in a supply of the immediates necessities of life, and have paid for them the exorbitant prices recently demanded. What will be the effect of a sudden downward rush? Clearly financial embarrassment, and in all probability ruin to the suppliers. A reflex action would set in upon the consumers, and the Times, which is to-day hoping for a "rush," would find an ascent in the scale of prices which would compel it to return to the brown publishing paper of by-gone Rebel days. It is well for those who are thus shouting for a sudden fall of goods to look at the consequences, and see whether the gradual decline will not in the end be most beneficial to all.

A SLANDER REPEATED.—We publish to-day a communication from a gentleman, a long resident in Kansas, and one well acquainted with all the internal workings of affairs in that State during the Reconstruction difficulties. He bears his testimony to the purity of General GEARY's course, and relieves him from the slander stated by the papers of the Opposition, that he was one of BUCHANAN'S supporters and followers.

Geary—Kansas and her Governors.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Several of your contemporaries speak of Governor Geary, in connection with the Governorship of Kansas, as an appointee of Mr. Buchanan. This is not correct. Governor Geary was appointed by President Pierce, and resigned upon the day of the inauguration of President Buchanan.

Now quickly we forget history! Kansas had seven Governors in seven years—First, Reeder; second, Shannon; third, Geary; fourth, Walker; fifth, Denver; sixth, Medary; and seventh, and last, Beebe. She was then admitted as a State.

Governor Reeder was an honest, able man, who the people of Kansas all respected. He refused to make himself an instrument of oppression and fraud upon the people, and was removed therefor by poor Pierce. When Shannon succeeded—the worst by far of the whole lot. He was the simple and willing tool of border-ruffians; but he was so weak as he was wicked, and his administration, overloaded with crime, broke down in disgrace. He was removed, Geary came next. He found the Territory in a terrible condition—given up to strife and bloodshed. He ruled wisely and firmly, and in a short time introduced comparative peace and order. He would not lend himself, however, to the scheme, of the pro-slavery ruffians who at that time filled all the other departments of the territorial Government, was hence decried by the general Government, and forced by his own self-respect to resign.

Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War during the Administration of these Governors, and some very excellent remarks upon "rebellion," quite appropos to his own later course, may be found in his Kansas despatches.

Buchanan's first appointment was Robert J. Walker, who found the facts of Kansas history as they occurred harder to manage than all the financial difficulties he had previously encountered while Secretary of the Treasury, and discovered early in his term that he was in a bad way, and betrayed by the "Old Public Functionary," was, in a few months, obliged to give up his post in disgust.

J. W. Denver followed—a self-willed, overbearing man, never popular with the people, and who soon abandoned the position.

Old Sam Medary, fresh from a not very fragrant history in Minnesota, was the next incumbent of the gubernatorial chair. Old Sam prided himself on his political adroitness and address, but he found he was no match for the Kansas problem. The free State men kept him under their thumb, organized the Republican party under his nose, and carried it to victory in its first contest, organized the State under its third Constitution (and, counting "Lecompton," its fourth), and beat him for Governor, electing Charles Robinson over him by an overwhelming majority. Before the State was finally admitted, however, Medary resigned the office of Territorial Governor, and returned to Ohio. Beebe, an insignificant Kansas politician, was his successor, holding office for a few weeks, and relinquishing again into obscurity upon the admission of the State.

Governor Reeder died some months since at Princeton, Shannon lives at Lawrence, Kansas, and practices law. Kentrell and his quarrels spared Shannon's residence when he burned Lawrence. Governor Geary, after gallant service in the field against the same enemies who dogged his pathway in Kansas, is now leading our Republican hosts in Pennsylvania to victory over the King old feces. Governor Walker I see almost every day among the crowds at the Continental. Governor Denver fought on the loyal side during the Rebellion, and I now I know not where. Poor old Medary left Kansas, started his newspaper called the Crisis, in Columbus, Ohio, and did his best to overthrow the Government that had fed him most of his life. He died during the war. Beebe I never heard of after he was removed. He was the last of the Kansas Territorial Governors.

Election in New Hampshire To-day.

RESULT OF THE FREE-ELECTIVE CAMPAIGN.

New Hampshire will elect a Governor and other State officers to-day. The Republican candidate for Governor is Frederick Smyth, the present incumbent, and the Democratic, John G. Sinclair. A very close canvass has been made in every town and ward in the State by designated officers of the Republican clubs, and the result, as returned to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, is as follows:—

Smyth, Republican	31,894
Sinclair, Democrat	31,692
Doubtful	1,823

This gives Governor Smyth a majority of 4774, dividing the doubtful equally, or 2311 if all the votes in doubt are cast against him.

ARIZONA.—The Arizona Miner of January 24 announces the organization of the Arizona Historical Society and a Pioneer Society at Prescott. A local committee of the Legislature has reported in favor of a campaign against the Apache Indians. In a recent address to the Grand jury at Prescott, Chief Justice Turner said:—"Gentlemen, we have passed from under the rule of revolter and booby-knife to that of law, order, and good government. The collected official vote for delegate at the late election is as follows:—Governor Goodwin, 713; Delegate Poston, 268; Allyn (Democrat), 376."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. W. D. KELLEY

Will deliver the NINTH LECTURE of the Course, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at CONCERT HALL. SUBJECT: "The Dangers and Duty of the Hour."

The Black Swan will sing before and after the Lecture. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. 3144

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, with program, 50 cents, in Parquet, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, 75 cents. Orchestra stalls, 50 cents. Family Circle, reserved, 50 cents. Applaudments, 25 cents.

THE LECTURE WILL BE HELD AT 8 o'clock A. M. The north hall of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 72, the next street, and the south hall at J. & G. CLAXTON'S, No. 68 Chestnut street. 319

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A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 14th INST., at 12 o'clock, at Company's Office, to act upon proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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3121 1/2

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE.

The accomplished Lecturer, has consented, by request of special friends, to give on

READING AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, Tickets 25 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore 87 corner Sixth and Chestnut streets. 3144

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ROXBOROUGH AND VICINITY will be held at LYCEUM HALL, ROXBOROUGH, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is to discuss the proposed extension of the Walsbrook, Roxborough, and Plymouth Railroad. By order of the Board of Commissioners. 3193

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurateurs, and other dealers of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 28, 1865, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioners. 229

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JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Physicians of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, the NINETEENTH EDITION OF THEIR FOUR LECTURES, ENTITLED—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, by order of the undersigned Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 1/2 No. 418 BROADWAY, New York. 717 1/2

DINING-ROOM.—P. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public that he has just received a large and commodious dining-room in the second story, his new Board is furnished with BRANDIS, WISKEY, WHISKY, &c. Terms Moderate. 3121 1/2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.

March 23—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3191 1/2

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 500 pages, and 100 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organ in state of Health and Disease. With a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deleterious Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—highly rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advice to the young men and women, and to those who are contemplating the duties of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. J. A. COLE, No. 11 ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON will sell at auction, at their Gallery, No. 113 CHESTNUT Street, on the evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, MARCH 15 and 16, at half past 7 o'clock each evening, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of Foreign and American OIL PAINTINGS, embracing many works of rare merit. Among the Paintings are a number the property of a private gentleman about leaving for Europe. It is the most interesting and choice collection which has been offered to the Philadelphia public this season, and comprises a few works by deceased artists of reputation. Altogether 50 different artists are represented by about 150 subjects.